The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 103 of Vol. V.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [WHOLE No 517.

RICHMOND, (VIRG.)—PRINTED (on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, jun. near the VENDUE-OFFICE

Four Dollars Per Annum. FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1798. [Ten Cents Single

MR. CAYOL,

JEWELLER,

Just arrived from Philadelphia

COPIES NOT BASE,

A complete assortment of

GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

And an elegant assortment of

JEWELLERY

—amongst which are—

EAR RINGS & LOCKETS,

NECK LACES & RINGS,

Gold and Silver CHAINS, for ladies and gentlemen,

All which he will sell at reduced prices for cash. He may be seen at Mr Fowler's tavern.

April 3.

NOTICE,

THAT on Friday the fourth day of May next, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, I shall by Virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to John Greenhow and myself, in which I am the surviving trustee, proceed on the premises, to expose to Sale, at Public Auction, for ready money, that highly improved and very valuable

TENEMENT,

in this city, now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Jackson, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy John Nicholson, esq. of Baltimore, the sum of £ 2166 with interest thereon from the 17th day December 1794, and costs attending the execution of this trust.—Further particulars may be known on the day of sale, or before upon application to

SAMUEL M'CRAW,
Surviving Trustee.

Richmond, April 3, 1798.

George West & Co.

HAVE just received from Liverpool, via Philadelphia, and now opened for SALE, at their Store opposite the Eagle Tavern, a small Consignment of

IRISH CAMBRICKS & SCOTCH MUSLINS,

Well bid in, which they will sell by wholesale, at a very moderate advance, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, 2d April, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform the Public, that she has just received

A Fresh Supply of Materials

FOR CARRYING ON THE

BURR - MAKING

BUSINESS,

A few doors above Mrs. GALT's TAVERN, in which she hopes to give such satisfaction as to merit a continuance of their favors.—She likewise carries on the

WIRE WEAVING

in its different branches, such as ROLLING SCREENS, FAN ditto, &c. &c.

She wishes also to dispose of the unexpired

LEASE of a MILL,

within a mile and a half of town, with two good pair of Burrs, Rolling Screen, Fan, &c.——Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying as above.

DIANA MORGAN.

Richmond, March 6, 1798. (6w)

All persons indebted to the estate of ABEL MORGAN, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their bonds &c. will be put into the hands of an Attorney;—And those who have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly proved, to

DIANA MORGAN, Adm'x.

March 6, 1798.

Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Printing-Office.

JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale by the Subscriber, on reasonable terms,

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

By WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

German Linens,—viz.

OSNABURGS
Brown Hessens

Bed-ticking
Oil-cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill-saws
Hand do.
Plane-irons
Chissels
Gouges
Draw knives
Coffee Mills

Screw-augers
Gimblets
Compasses
Trowels
Mark-drawers
Wafel-irons.

Hollow Glass.

Decanters plain & cut
Cyder Glasses
Medicine Phials

Tumblers plain & cut
Wine Glasses do.

Nuremberg Goods,

Among which are a great variety of children's Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Slates and slate Pencils, Cloth Brushes, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise,

A large assortment of Looking Glasses, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Richmond, March 27, 1798. tf.

The lately Imported

COMPLETE HORSE

TRAVELLER,

(The last son of O'Kelly's famous Eclipse)

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at Buck-Hill (on the south side of James River) about a mile from Richmond, and will be let to Mares at SIX GUINEAS the Season, FOUR GUINEAS the Leap, and TWELVE GUINEAS insurance, either of which, with a DOLLAR to the Groom to be paid before the Mares are removed. The insurance money will be returned on application with proof that the Mare did not prove with foal.

In addition to what pasturage there may be at Buck-Hill, I have rented (at one hundred pounds per annum) a considerable quantity of the Falls Plantation for the purpose of pasturage, equal to any in the State. Great attention will be paid to Mares and to keep the fences in good order, but will not be responsible for any accident.

TRAVELLER is a beautiful bay, full five feet three inches high, was got by Sell, he, his Dam by King Herod, Grandam by Blank, Great Grandam by Old Cade. His fine figure and justness of form are such as to excite the admiration of all who see him—and his Blood, Great Size, Strength and Beauty, independent of his Performance, entitle him to be placed amongst the very first horses, and induce me to believe that he is not inferior to any horse ever imported: Pasturage Gratis.

JAMES STRANGE.

Manchester, 15th January, 1798. t. l. j.

"16th April, 1797—I do hereby certify, that the Bay Horse TRAVELLER (late Big Ben) was bred by me and was got by Eclipse, his dam by King Herod, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Cade, and is now rising ten years old, and no more,

"P. O'KELLY," (Seal.)

☞ As many gentlemen may not receive the proceeds of their Crops so early as to make it convenient to pay during the covering season, I am willing to give credit until the first of January ensuing, on receiving satisfactory assurance of the money being certainly paid on or before that time.

N. B. Servants coming with mares may be accommodated with board at Mr. Brooks's Tavern, at two shillings per day, ten shillings and six pence per week, or six dollars per month.

J. S.

SALE OF THE LOTS

IN THE TOWN OF

HENDERSON,

On the Ohio River, eight miles below the mouth of Green River, at the place commonly known by the name of the RED BANKS,

WILL take place on the premises, on the last Monday in April next; one half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and a reasonable credit will be given for the residue.

The plan of the Town contains two hundred and sixty four Lots of one acre each, lying in squares of four lots; each lot fronting two streets—Twelve acres in the centre of the town are appropriated to public use—The street fronting on the Ohio is 100 feet in width, and each other street 60.—The whole of the Town-plan is surrounded by a street of 100 feet in width, adjoining which are thirty-two out Lots of ten acres each.

The purchaser of a town-lot is to build a framed, hewed or sawed log house 16 feet square at least, with a dirt, stone or brick chimney, and plank floor, or shall reside on the lot by himself, or his representative for the space of three years ensuing—The time of residence to commence within one year after the time of purchase.

The purchaser of an out lot is to improve the same, either by building or inhabiting in the manner prescribed for in lots, or by tending at least one half of it in some crop for the term of three years.

The high situation of this town, the beautiful manner in which it is laid out, combined with the fertility of the soil of the circumjacent country, the navigation of the Ohio, and its neighbourhood to the best salt lick which has yet been found in Kentucky, will make it very advantageous to those who may choose to reside there, or purchase and build on speculation.

A plan of the town and every particular necessary for further information will be shewn by the agent, who will attend on the premises at the time of sale.

SAMUEL HOPKINS,
Agent for
RICHARD HENDERSON & Co.

December 15th, 1797.

The subscribers have for Sale a considerable quantity of very

VALUABLE LANDS

Lying within the grant of Richard Henderson and Company, which has lately been surveyed and divided among the proprietors—The quality, the situation and the certainty of the title of these lands render them highly valuable. They will be sold in any quantities which may suit the convenience of purchasers, and at any time after the end of April next, when the subscribers will attend at the Red Banks

SAMUEL HOPKINS.
HENRY PURVIANCE.

Dec. 15th, 1797. (4w)

THE subscriber, anxious to establish a SEMINARY of LEARNING in this place, respectfully informs the citizens of Manchester and its vicinity, that he has prepared a room in an agreeable part of the town, for the reception of Students, and will commence teaching on the 23d of April. Such youth as may be committed to his care, will be instructed in the principles of the FRENCH, as well as in those of the ENGLISH, GREEK and LATIN Languages.—His terms of tuition are for each student eight pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance. No student can be admitted for a shorter period of time than twelve months.

JOHN DUNN,
Rector of Manchester Parish

2nd March, 1798.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has just received a fresh assortment of

Grass & Garden

SEEDS,

by the ship Hazard, via New-York, which are warranted to be of the last summer's growth ——He has likewise fresh RED CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED, from the Northern states.

Richmond, March 31, 1798 4w

From the Middlesex Gazette,

[A Connecticut Paper.]

To the Farmers and other honest and virtuous citizens of America, particularly those of Connecticut.

Friends and fellow citizens,

At a time the most important, the most interesting, and I may say the most awful that ever our country beheld, give me leave to address you; and if what I shall suggest on a fair, candid examination, shall appear to you reasonable, and consistent with your knowledge of the nature of men and things, I beg that you will suffer your conduct to be influenced by it; but if not, that you will lay it aside, with the common party publications, which you find in your newspapers.

There exists in all civilized nations two classes or descriptions of men. One are labourers, men who produce by their industry something to the common stock of the community. This class is made up of farmers, mechanics, &c. The second class are such, as live on the stock of the community already produced, not by *their labour*, but obtained by their *art* and *cunning*, or that of their ancestors. These are, for the most part Merchants, Speculators, Priests, Lawyers and men employed in the various departments of government. All of this class, except the rich heirs, get their living by thinking, not by labour, by the various arts which draw the productions of labour into their hands without working themselves. *Men will eternally pursue their own interest when they clearly perceive wherein it lies.* The interest of this class of people is directly opposite, for the most part, to that of the person who labour. 'Tis their interest to put the affairs of the nation in to such a state, that artful men can get the settling of the accounts, into their own hands. What are the means by which this is to be effected! By creating a national debt to speculate in. By the collecting a great revenue, which calls for innumerable offices—by building of Frigates and sending ministers to foreign courts—by the establishment of banks by which the rich are enabled not only to lend their money on interest, but even their bank notes; for every person who gets a note out of the bank, pays six per cent. per annum interest on it. But above all these arts of governmental juggling, stands the business of making and carrying on of war: In this the opportunities of aggrandizing the artful few at the expense of the industrious many, are innumerable. It would be a loss of time to attempt to recapitulate them, besides I dare say you have too full a recollection on commissioners, contractors, &c. to render it necessary.

You engaged in a long and bloody war with Great Britain—for what? To secure the fruits of your labours to yourselves, and to obtain equal rights and privileges. This war, at an immense expense of blood and treasure, you terminated gloriously for yourselves and for the cause of liberty. You then rested from your toils in too great security—You supposed that the arts of oppression, belong only on the other side of the Atlantic. But in this you were m—Human nature is the sa countries. 'Tis not eno country, to plant a field must be fenced if the lab reap his crop. You h larly in New-England, government too much ess of citizens. Ag manufactures have bee ed. These, and these sources of national w merce for the most pa a convenient distribu al wealth,—it does

Ours is a governm ple, and the people ha they ought to use it, o and directing its move in a turbulent disorderl as the laws and con

John Pendleton, esq

Jay, and the circumstances that attended the making of it—and then say, whether the French nation has not a fufficient cause of offence. Were you not but a few years ago taught to look with abhorrence on the tyranny and oppreſſion of the Britiſh Government? Have thoſe ſtories ceaſed? No they have ever ſo—but do you hear one word about them now, from the ſpeeches of your governors, or the newſpapers which are in their ſervice? No—all is ſtill as death—but have you not heard the French continually villified and abuſed—called monſters, robbers, atheiſts, &c. You certainly have, and that long before their depredations on our commerce commenced. I will ſtate two facts, which of themſelves, I think would be ſufficient to convince every rational mind, that our government has acted a part in favor of Great Britain, and injurious to republicaniſm—They are theſe—All Frenchmen and their friends are extremely diſſatisfied with all *Engliſhmen* & would moſt certainly approve of the conduct of our government. Now, do you ſeriouſly believe, that Engliſh partizans and old tories alone are in the right? And that all republicans in France and America are in the wrong? I believe you have too much good ſenſe to be ſo completely duped and deceived. Let me again call on you to come forward and exert that good ſenſe. A thouſand conſiderations impel you to it. We are now about entering on a war; not with a natural, not with an ordinary enemy; but with the nation which ſaved us from the rapacious jaws of Britain now become a republic like our own—a nation which has aſtoniſhed the world by its matchleſs energies—with thirty millions of men flufhed with victory and the conſciouſneſs of their ſtrength. Where are the European nations who have oppoſed them? Look at Holland at Spain, at Germany, at Portugal, at the combined deſpots of the world; and what has been the reſult of their connection with Britain, and their war with France? What have they not loſt; And what have they gained but infamy and diſgrace? And what reaſon have we to expect a happier fortune? Our diſtance will not protect us. There may be peace between France and Britain the day after we have entered into the war. What then is to protect us. It would be but amuſement to France, in that caſe, to annihilate our commerce and if not inſulate, yet to impoveriſh & ruin us by invaſion.

The expenſe of a war, of itſelf would be a moſt oppreſſive burthen, at the leaſt thirty millions of dollars per annum. And where is the money to be obtained? Not by borrowing in Europe, for no ſuch thing can poſſibly be done—And from mercantile bubbles; becauſe very little will then be carried on—No, you induſtrious farmers and mechanics, will have to pay it,—you will have to fight thoſe battles, which the folly and madneſs of others have provoked. For be aſſured that nothing is more true, than that you muſt have to bear all the heat and burthen of the day. Did you ever know one of thoſe idle, artful gentry take the muſket and bear the fatigues of war? No—they are always the officers, the inſpectors, the court actors &c. &c.—Since then, fellow citizens, you are the perſons who are to ſuſtain all the evils of a war, it is hoped you ſhould judge of its expediency. If you determine, that it is not; you will then more cheerfully and ſtedily ſupport it. But be not deceived and hoodwinked into ſo important a tranſaction, as a war with France. You have not time to [illegible] attentive to examine for yourſelves—you have been miſled, by [illegible] deſigning men, who have pre[illegible] and your Northern brethren [illegible] a diſpoſition to get rid of [illegible] that New England was [illegible] of liberty. This [illegible] their tricks to bl[illegible] If the perſons who [illegible] are ſo, ſo really [illegible] why do they [illegible] but good ſenſe [illegible] ed. Why are [illegible] is not or [illegible] hundred [illegible]

no; theſe are the moſt proper perſons to appropriate money, who know with how much difficulty, and toil it is obtained.

Is it not a mockery to call that a government of the people, where the people have no ſhare in the direction of it? Reaſon will be anſwered that the laborious part of the community may appear and vote, if they pleaſe as well as other men. I know that, and therefore do I addreſs you. I therefore call on you to riouſe, and to improve that privilege, before it is too late. Your country and all that is dear to you demand it—Let us know whether the citizens of Virginia and thoſe of New England are naturally ſuch implacable enemies; or whether their leaders have not rather taught them to quarrel; that they may the better effect their own private purpoſes.

Our citizens are plundered abroad, and divided at home.—Theſe things do not happen without cauſe—they do not come of chance—If they did, and you had properly exerted yourſelves, our ſituation would be truly deplorable—But if you will but think and act for yourſelves, theſe evils may ſtill be remedied.—Be not deceived—the fault is yours—you muſt effect the cure.

A fellow citizen who does not believe in executive infallibility.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 23.

DEBATE ON SLAVERY.

The houſe being in a committee of the whole on the bill for the amicable ſettlement of limits with the ſtate of Georgia, and for providing a temporary Government in the Miſſiſippi Territory:

Mr. Thatcher roſe, and ſaid he ſhould make a motion touching the *Rights of man*, by moving to ſtrike out the excepting clauſe in the 3d ſection of a bill [It appears that in the ordinance eſtabliſhing a government in the North-weſtern Territory, Slavery is expreſsly forbidden, and this ſection of the bill directs that a government ſimilar in all reſpects to that eſtabliſhed in the North Weſtern Territory ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the Miſſiſippi Territory, that ſlavery ſhall not be forbidden.]

Mr. Harper did not believe his friend's motion would be a proper mode of ſupporting the rights of man, as it ſtruck at the habits and cuſtoms of the people.

Mr. Varnum did not know that the gentleman from S. Carolina wiſhed to promote the rights of man. His obſervations ſhewed, at leaſt, that he did not wiſh to ſupport the rights of all men; for where there was a diſpoſition to retain a part of our ſpecies in Slavery, there could not be a proper reſpect for the rights of mankind.

At any rate, he hoped the U. States would prevent an increaſe of the calamity; for he looked upon the practice of holding Blacks in Slavery in this country, to be equally criminal with that of the Algerines carrying our citizens into Slavery.

Mr. Rutledge wiſhed the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts would withdraw his motion, not from any apprehenſion he had that it would obtain; but he hoped he would not indulge himſelf and others in uttering philippics againſt a practice with which his and their philoſophy is at war.

Mr. Gordon thought, when the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts recollected, that by the eſtabliſhment of this government the United States do not eſtabliſh their excluſive right to this territory, he would conſent to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Gile hoped his colleague would not withdraw his motion.

Mr. D. Foſter hoped, that a long debate might not be had upon it.

Mr. Thatcher ſaid he ſhould not withdraw his motion.

Mr. Giles wiſhed to ſuggeſt a ſingle idea. The preſent motion was brot forward from the avowed motive of ſaſtening the rights of man. He did not know whether the tendency of it was calculated to ameliorate the condition of the claſs of men alluded to; he believed not. On the contrary, it was his opinion, that if the ſlaves in the ſouthern ſtates were permitted to go into the weſtern country, by leſſening the number of ſtates, and ſpreading them over the ſurface of the country, there would be a greater probability of amelioration of their condition, which could never be the caſe, ſhould they were crowded as they now are in the ſouth.

[illegible] ſaid, he ſhould vote a[illegible]

[illegible]. If he ſaw any of the [illegible]ences which were fore[illegible]ſſion on this amend[illegible] certainly vote againſt [illegible] extremely averſe to [illegible]ny principle, which [illegible]ly or indirectly, lead [illegible] of any commotion or [illegible]y ſtate where there is [illegible] Slaves. He did not ſee how any ſuch effect could be produced by the preſent motion; for, notwithſtanding what had fallen from the gentleman from S. Carolina, it had not appeared to him how a regulation with reſpect to another territory, can affect the peace, tranquility or property of any other ſtate. How the forbidding of ſlavery in the Miſſiſippi territory, could produce a worſe effect than the ſame regulation in the north weſtern territory, or in Pennſylvania, or in ſeveral other ſtates. The amendment therefore, could not be oppoſed on that ground; it muſt be upon ſome other. Ought it to be rejected on the ground of juriſdiction? certainly not. The United States intend to exerciſe juriſdiction over the territory, & was there any more reaſon for excepting this juriſdiction than any other. If we eſtabliſh this government, we expect it to be permanent; and if we believe it is not conducive to the happineſs of any people, but the contrary, to legalize ſlavery, when we are about to form a conſtitution for a territory, its eſtabliſhment ought to be prevented. But if this amendment is rejected, we eſtabliſh ſlavery for the country, not only during its temporary government, but for the time it is a ſtate; for, by the conſtant admiſſion of ſlaves, the number will increaſe to a certain degree, and when the territory ſhall become a ſtate, the intereſt of the holders will be ſuch, as to procure a conſtitution which ſhall admit of ſlavery, and it will be thereby made permanent. Having determined ſlavery was bad policy for the north weſtern territory, he ſaw no reaſon for a contrary determination with reſpect to this territory.

There was, then, only one ſolitary objection to the amendment, and that might eaſily be obviated. It was with reſpect to the ſituation of people already ſettled there who are poſſeſſed of ſlaves. It would be impolitic and unjuſt, to declare by ordinance, that the people ſettled there, either under the Britiſh, Spaniſh, or Georgia governments, ſhould be deprived of this kind of property; and if this was the effect of the amendment, he ſhould vote againſt it. Such a regulation would be attended with the worſt of conſequences; but other words may be eaſily introduced to guarantee the property of the perſons already ſettled there.

By the laws of the different ſtates, Mr. G. ſaid, the importation of ſlaves is forbidden; but if this amendment does not obtain, he knew not how ſlaves could be prevented from being introduced by way of New-Orleans, by perſons who are not citizens of the United ſtates. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas believed it not only to be the intereſt of the ſouthern ſtates, but of the United States, that this motion ſhould be rejected.

The queſtion was put and negatived, there being only 20 votes in its favour.

Monday, March 26.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a communication from the treaſury department, including an account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1796, five hundred copies of which, the communication ſtated, would be depoſited with the clerk of the houſe. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Brookes preſented the memorial of the New York chamber of commerce, ſtating that the preſent critical and inauſpicious ſtate of the country had excited general concern, which concern had been much increaſed by the late official communication from the Preſident of the United States; that this ſtate of things called for the beſt meaſures of defence which could be taken; that the preſent defenceleſs ſtate of the harbor of New York is ſuch as to invite hoſtility, and that a place of ſuch conſequence to the union, ought to be put into a ſtrong poſture of defence; they therefore pray that their fortifications may be completed, and furniſhed with artillery and military ſtores.—Referred to the committee for the protection of commerce and defence of the country.

Mr. Sewall from the committee of commerce and protection, to whom was referred the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States relative to the depredation committed upon a veſſel in the harbour of Charleſton, reported, that there could be no doubt of the facts being as ſtated, and that it was another inſtance to prove the neceſſity of taking meaſures for the protection of our coaſt. They therefore reported a reſolution, authoriſing the Preſident to build and equip [illegible] gallies, or floating batteries, for that purpoſe; which was referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK March 23.

This morning about ſix o'clock a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Wilmerding occupied by Mr Speiry, Maiden lane, and totally conſumed it, being wholly of wood. The two houſes contiguous, belonging to Edward Dunſcomb Eſq and M. Stephens are nearly ruined; only the walls are ſtanding. The property was partly inſured, but the loſs is conſiderable. We learn that the accident proceeded from a dove—another important leſſon on that mode of warming rooms!

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

THIEF TRAP.

Yeſterday morning about 2 o'clock, the family of Mr. Young, at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth Street were alarmed by the cry of murder. After ſome time it was found to proceed from a negro in the kitchen chimney. It appeared that to facilitate his paſſage into the houſe by that medium, he had taken off his cloaths and thrown it down the chimney with a hatchet; the fire that happened to be on the hearth being thus diſturbed made a ſmoke, which almoſt ſuffocated the poor wretch, who in deſcending ſtuck faſt in the middle. By the aſſiſtance of a ſweep, ropes and a boat-hook after five or ſix hours exertion he was extricated half dead, and in a wheel barrow trundled off to Jail. He did not look quite as *cunning* when he came out as he thought himſelf when he went in.

By Authority.

BY THE

Preſident of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

AS the ſafety and proſperity of nations ultimately and eſſentially depend on the protection and the bleſſing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgment of this truth is not only an indiſpenſable duty which the people owe to him, but a duty whoſe natural influence is favorable to the promotion of that Morality and Piety, without which ſocial Happineſs cannot exiſt nor the Bleſſings of a Free Government be enjoyed; and as this Duty, at all times incumbent, is ſo eſpecially in ſeaſons of Difficulty or of Danger, when exciting or threatening Calamities, the juſt Judgments of God againſt prevalent Iniquity, are a loud call to Repentance and Reformation: And as the United States of America are, at preſent, placed in a hazardous and afflictive ſituation, by the unfriendly Diſpoſition Conduct and Demands of a foreign power, evinced by repeated refuſals to receive our Meſſengers of Reconciliation and Peace, by depredations on our Commerce, and the Infliction of Injuries on very many of our Fellow Citizens, while engaged in their lawful buſineſs on the Seas:—Under theſe conſiderations it has appeared to me that the Duty of imploring the Mercy and Benediction of Heaven on our Country demands, at this time, a ſpecial attention from its Inhabitants.

I HAVE therefore thought fit to recommend, and I do hereby recommend, that *Wednesday, the Ninth Day of May* next be obſerved throughout the United ſtates, as a day of Solemn Humiliation, Faſting, and Prayer; That the Citizens of theſe States, abſtaining on that Day from their cuſtomary Worldly Occupations, offer their devout Addreſſes to the Father of Mercies, agreeably to thoſe forms or methods which they have ſeverally adopted as the moſt ſuitable and becoming. That all Religious Congregations do, with the deepeſt Humility, acknowledge before God the manifold Sins and Tranſgreſſions with which we are juſtly chargeable as Individuals and as a Nation; beſeeching him, at the ſame time, of his infinite Grace, through the Redeemer of the World, freely to remit all our Offences; and to incline us, by his Holy Spirit, to true ſincere Repentance and Reformation which may afford us reaſon to hope for his ineſtimable Favour and Heavenly Benediction: That it be made the ſubject of particular and earneſt ſupplication, that our Country may be protected from all the dangers which threaten it; that our Civil and Religious privileges may be preſerved inviolate and perpetuated to the lateſt Generations; that our public Councils and Magiſtrates may be eſpecially enlightened and directed at this critical period; that the American People may be united in thoſe bonds of Amity and mutual Confidence, and inſpired with that Vigour and Fortitude by which they have in times paſt been ſo highly diſtinguiſhed and by which they have obtained ſuch invaluable Advantages: That the Health of the Inhabitants of our Land may be preſerved, and their Agriculture, Commerce, Fiſheries, Arts, and Manufactures be bleſſed and proſpered; that the principles of Genuine Piety and Sound Morality may influence the Minds and govern the Lives of every deſcription of our Citizens; and that the Bleſſings of Peace, Freedom, and Pure Religion, may be ſpeedily extended to all the Nations of the Earth.

And finally I recommend, that on the ſaid day, the Duties of Humiliation and Prayer be accompanied by ſerious Thankſgiving to the Beſtower of every Good Gift, not only for having hitherto protected and preſerved the People of theſe United States in the independent Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Freedom, but alſo for having proſpered them in a wonderful progreſs of Population, and for conferring on them many and great Favours conducive to the Happineſs and Proſperity of a Nation.

GIVEN *under my Hand and the Seal of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, this twenty third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, and of the independence of the ſaid States the twenty ſecond.*

(L. S.)

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

NORFOLK, April 3.

A number of the merchants of this place, having requeſted of Col. Hamilton, the Britiſh Conſul reſiding here, to procure them a convoy; he intimated the ſame to Admiral Vandeput, commanding the ſquadron now at Hampton Roads, who immediately ordered the Driver ſloop of war, capt. Sayer, for the above purpoſe. The ſloop of war, with a number of American merchantmen, ſailed on Friday laſt from the Roads.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Extract of a letter from Rocheſter, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 26.

"I wiſh to make you acquainted with a nefarious fraud, which it is feared, is becoming too general. Yeſterday I was engaged in apprehending a man that has forged grants for 11,000 acres of military lands on Green River, &c. "ISAAC SHELBY, Governor of the State of Kentucky."—The Governor's name is well done, ſo is the ſeal of the ſtate and Biſhop Ewing's name—The name of JAMES BROWN, Secretary is badly executed.

"A Mr. P. merchant of your town has purchaſed a quantity of theſe counterfeit grants—I wiſh you to be on your guard as there are upwards of 150,000 acres of forged grants now in circulation; I requeſt you to make this nefarious traffic public."

Arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday, his Britannic Majeſty's ſloop of war the Raven, capt. Irving, 15 days from Antigua, having under convoy nine ſail of American merchantmen.

COMMUNICATION.

The merchantmen of the United States will now be permitted to arm. If a veſſel have contraband goods on board, which may eaſily happen, ſhe will not permit a privateer to board her. A conteſt will enſue. If the merchantmen prove ſucceſsful, the privateer may be diſpoſed of in an impolitic manner. A repetition of the ſame circumſtances is an infallible receipt for war.

CONCISE TRUTH.

RICHMOND:

Friday, April 6.

[*As nearly four hundred papers of our laſt Tueſday's impreſſion had been ſtruck off and diſtributed, or forwarded by the Staunton and Lynchburg poſts previous to our receiving the following Reſolutions, in conſequence of which they have only a partial publication, we deem it our duty to republiſh them in this day's Argus—together with the Narrative which accompanied them, omitted at that time for want of room.*]

AT a numerous meeting of the people of Henrico and the citizens of Richmond, aſſembled on the 2d of April, 1798, to take into conſideration the preſent perilous and critical ſituation of American affairs, the following reſolutions were adopted.

1. *Reſolved*, That it is the unalienable right of the free citizens of the United States to aſſemble and expreſs their ſentiments on national affairs and to inſtruct their repreſentatives to adopt ſuch meaſures as may tend to preſerve the peace, the tranquility and happineſs of the United States.

2. *Reſolved*, That war, except in the caſe of actual invaſion, ought to be avoided by the people of the U. States.

3. *Reſolved*, That thoſe only can deſire war, who are ſolicitous to increaſe executive influence; and thoſe only in particular, can deſire a war with France, who aim at throwing the United States into the arms of Great Britain, creating a dependance on her will and of aſſimilating our government to hers.

4. *Reſolved*, That part of the ſyſtem recommended to Congreſs by the Preſident of the United States, in his ſpeech on the 16th May, 1797, and his meſſage on the 19th March, 1798, directly leads to war.

5. *Reſolved*, That the inſtructions formerly given to collectors to ſail armed veſſels of the United States from falling

...armed condition, having been recommended by the President, ought immediately to be provided by an act of Congress, as the peace of the United States would be better secured, and its real interests more permanently established by a temporary interruption of its commercial intercourse with foreign nations, than by any authority given to individuals, which may involve us in a war, without the consent of a constitutional majority, previously obtained.

6. *Resolved*, That while we feel ourselves confined to express our sentiments at this eventful crisis; we lament, that the information from our commissioners in France, which, from the President's communication, we expected to receive, has been withheld.

7. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our fellow citizen and representative John Clopton, as the expression of the sentiments of this meeting, and that he be requested to lay the same before the House of Representatives.

NARRATIVE of PROCEEDINGS at the ABOVE MEETING.

On the citizens of the county and city being convened at the court house, under previous notifications in the public papers and by printed hand-bills, Col. John Mayo, proposed a postponement of the consideration of the subject contemplated in the notifications, until Saturday next, which was objected to;—the question—tomorrow—not agreed to;—then to adjourn from the court-house as too inconvenient;—several places were proposed, amongst others to the Lower Bridge Market—this last was agreed upon, when other places were again mentioned, and a question taken and lost. Dr. Foushee then prevailed, as he had done in the house before, that Col. Adams should be conducted to the Chairman, which was seconded and no objection made—Col. Mayo then addressed the meeting, and invited the people not to listen to any cavillers, but to wash off with him, and thereby break up the investigation—and did, with a very few, retire to some distance; but finding the people were not to be led away—he and his adherents soon returned. Dr. Foushee then made some previous and general observations on the awful crisis of American affairs, and read the foregoing resolutions; on the second reading of which he made a few comments on each: He was followed by Mr. Norborne Nicholas—who spoke in favour of the resolutions:—Col. Mayo [illegible], & the Hon. Bushrod Washington replied to the Doctor and Mr. Nicholas.——Mr. Washington proposing to have read a set of resolutions in opposition to the foregoing—the sheet of the same resolutions with Mr. Washington, appearing disposed to speak; the Doctor made some further remarks on what fell from Mr. Washington and his resolutions, which the Doctor said he considered tantamount to a declaration of war against France if adopted as the sentiments of America—and proposed that the question should be taken by a division in the street—Mr. Charles Copland, who had been called before if he wished to speak, which neither declined, now came forth in support of Mr. Washington. A short reply to the Doctor took place, and a division was then called for, when a very great majority appeared to be in favour of the Doctor's resolutions—Mr. Washington then said that his resolutions, if any ought to be preferred, although he wished no resolutions to be adopted; Yet, afterwards, they were withheld and no signatury made to them.—Finding from the start appeared in preventing an accurate division of the people in the street, the first resolutions were signed by a number of persons, and the signatures would have been much more numerous, had not a severe cloud dispersed the meeting.

—

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. of Tuesday last.

[Published by desire.]

The transactions of yesterday at a meeting of the people of the County of Richmond and City of Richmond, were of so singular a nature, that a particular detail of them is necessary to a true conception of the result. This detail it is my intention to attempt, and as I did not engage in the debates, I believe my observations of what passed were sufficient to enable me to form a pretty accurate statement.

It was the Court and election day for the County; and a Senator being also to be voted for to represent [illegible], the inhabitants of the city were likewise present. I think the whole number of people amounted to about 500. After the court had adjourned for the purpose of the commencement of the elections, notice was proclaimed at the door that all who wished to hear a speech should come into the court house; whereupon as many as could get in, went. Doctor Foushee, being on the bench, rose and announced that it was his intention, in consequence of several notices, which had been given to the people, to call their attention to a political subject, and proposed that Col. Richard Adams should take the chair, who showed some hesitation in obeying the call; and before the ceremony was over, Col. Mayo suggested, that if a political subject of any importance was to be discussed, it ought to be taken up in a place more capacious than where they were, as but a small proportion of the people could get in to hear what might be said; proposed an adjournment to the capitol square on which only large would be found, and that the adjournment should be to another day: as the elections which were about to commence required the attendance of the people at the court house. After some words it was agreed to put a question whether any postponement should take place, which being determined in the negative, an adjournment was immediately agreed on to Mr. Rolfe's porch, from which the speaker might address the people in the street—the porch is conformably elevated and stands about 20 feet, as well as I recollect, to the left of the court house on the same line with it. The adjournment thither accordingly took place immediately, and, taking a position in the porch, I saw about six chairs placed about the middle of it, for the chairman and secretary. Col. Adams being again nominated to the former, and George W. Smith to the latter. On the corner of the porch next to the court-house was placed a chair by way of rostrum, for the speakers. I do not recollect whether any formal assent was given by the people to the nomination of the chairman or secretary—it however so happened, that neither took their station at the table; as I never saw them there—on the contrary Col. Adams was during the debate, in the street with the crowd, unconcerned with the order of the meeting.

On the assembling at the porch, Col. Mayo, stepping a little out of the circle, requested the people, that in the present crisis, when unanimity ought to be cultivated, it would, in his opinion, be imprudent in them to enter into discussions for which they must possess very partial information; and proposed a separation without proceeding further, requesting those who were of his opinion to follow him—he moved off, and a considerable number followed him, but not enough to break the meeting.

Doctor Foushee opened the debate by informing the people that he had resolutions to propose in the nature of instructions to the representatives in Congress from this district, with a view to prevent a war with France, which the proceedings of the executive of the United States and his recommendations to Congress, had a tendency to produce; and to throw [illegible] arms of Great Britain, and read several resolutions, on which he commented. He was followed by Mr. Norborne Nicholas on the same side: After he was done, Col. Mayo renewed his expostulations against agreeing to any instructions on a subject so critical, and on which they could not possess adequate information, recommending a general confidence in government, which in a time of danger, should receive the unanimous support of the people. Mr. Bushrod Washington then rose and addressed the people in a very temperate and eloquent speech, in which he presented to their considerations a review of the conduct of our government, in regard to both France and England, from the year 1793 inclusive; and the conduct of these nations, which had imposed on our administration a difficult and delicate task in preserving our neutrality; our negociation with England, whereby our differences with her had been terminated, and justice for her spoliations on our trade provided for; quoted documents to shew that a solicitude for peace with both nations had invariably continued on the part of our executive to this time; and that no disposition to connect us with Britain could reasonably be alledged, nor any desire to go to war with France; that the late conduct of France in declining to hear us on our complaints and in increasing her outrages upon us, already unexampled, called for the decisive conduct practised, and recommended by the President; that these measures did not tend to war, being no other than for defence of our trade against depredations, which the Laws of nature and of nations fully authorised without giving just ground of offence to any nation; that such measures tend to peace instead of war, by shewing that we will not tamely submit to aggressions, while care is taken to prevent vessels permitted to arm merely for defence, from becoming offenders.

Mr. Washington concluded by observing that if any thing should be agreed on it would certainly become them to blend with their call for peace an expression of determination not to surrender our independence and interest, as a nation, with a firm, but spirit of confidence in the wisdom and integrity of Government, and an united support in such measures as the constituted authorities shall adopt; recommending to those who chose to sign any paper, to prefer the one then offered by him, and which was merely an expression of sentiments, to the instructions offered by Doctor Foushee. Doctor Foushee replied to Mr. Washington, reiterating his criminations of the executive, and proposed a division of the two propositions directing a movement of those who were for his resolutions to the right, and those for Mr. Washington's, to the left. At this time there were, in my judgment, about one fourth of the people in the circle before the speakers, and a great number standing in an apparent listening attitude, before the door of the court-house and in the piazza; whilst the remainder were in the courthouse attending the elections, and in the neighbouring houses of refreshment. On the right on being subdivided, but few in the circle moved either way; and those before the door of the courthouse made no movement at all as far as I could perceive. On this Mr Charles Copland addressed the people in a front speech against Dr. Foushee's resolutions, and agreeing with Mr. Washington in the sentiments he had delivered; but thought it best that they should leave the matter entirely to the constituted authorities, not to sign neither paper. Mr. Washington then rose, and in a short speech, animadverted some of the observations of Dr. Foushee in reply to Mr Bushrod Washington's speech, and concluded with an observation, that as he discovered a disposition to enter into to any measure, he should not press his proposition. Doctor Foushee pressed with great earnestness an agreement to his, and called for a division, by those on his side going to the right, and those of a contrary opinion to the left. At this time, I think, Col. Adams had ascended the stool, and standing near the rostrum, put this question, while Doctor Foushee descended, and passing through the circle, called on the people that were for peace, to follow him, holding his paper above his head; a part of the circle followed him, perhaps about half, he passed on through the flank of those who were standing before the courthouse door, and took a position nearly against them, towards the other side of the street, still calling out for those who were for peace, to join him. Not satisfied with his manœuvre, he returned towards the circle, where some who had not followed him still remained, (while others had retired to the people near the courthouse) calling for additional numbers to join him. This passage to & from the followers was repeated several times, & at length came somewhat to the left of the body of the people including those who remained near the courthouse and those who had before followed him; and marked a line with nearly quite across the street, requesting Col. Adams, who, at this time, was standing on the rostrum, to call for a division on the question which he had put for peace, requesting that those who were for both, should be directed to go to the right, and those against [illegible] left, also, that the chairman should say on which side the majority should be found—it was, however, observed that this would not be true, as much the greater part of the people had before declined moving any way, and, being already on the right of his line, would remain there and be counted for his resolutions, contrary to their inclinations. This was apparent, and the Doctor declined a further call for the question; whereupon he returned to those who had followed him before; and supposed there was an end to the business. At this time, to the best of my judgment on a view from the porch, the collection of those who had followed the Doctor, and had joined him afterwards, amounted to about one fourth of the whole people present on the ground; one third, I am confident, would be a large estimate.

I did not expect that any further proceedings would be had in regard to either proposition, as there has been, in my opinion, decisive evidence of the disinclination of a great majority, to meddle with the business in any way; but after sometime I found Col. Adams seated at a table in the street, and a paper lying on the table headed, "*Foushee's Resolutions*," but the resolutions were not there; that some people were signing the paper, several persons active in the crowd to get signers to the table, under a pretty uniform declaration that the signers of that paper were for peace. I also found that several papers headed in the same way were handing about the ground, and the word, for peace, quite frequently repeated.

To what extent the business of signing was carried I know not; nor do I draw any conclusion from the transactions of the day, meaning only a candid detail, in order that they may be estimated by the public, according to their real merits. I have endeavoured to be accurate—if the detail shall appear otherwise, I shall be ready to have it corrected by the information of others, and, particularly, by the nominated chairman wherever, he may discover any misstatement within his knowledge.

AN OBSERVER.

APRIL 5, 1798.

MR. PRESCOTT,

IN your paper of yesterday there is a publication of the resolutions proposed by Doctor Foushee at the meeting at the court house on the 2d instant, with a note annexed, that "a narrative of the proceedings of the meeting previous to the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, by a considerable majority of the attendant citizens was intended to be published, but is left out for want of room."

You will be pleased in your paper of to-morrow to insert that the note contains a gross misrepresentation, as on a division far less than a majority of the people present, appeared in favor of those resolutions. Of this proof will be furnished by the same post following paper in the same mail.

ANECDOTES.

As the commissioners were lately running over the line between North and South Carolina, it chanced to carry a certain house into North Carolina, which, according to the old practice, should have been over on the other side. The good old woman who lived in the house upon being ascertained of the circumstance, exclaimed—"Now we have got into t'other state, and I'm dear glad on't, for I always heard that South Carolina was a *desperate unhealthy place*."

An Hibernian, observing the following inscription on a wax work shop, *Lizzy Chilton made here*, stopped in, and asked the woman who kept the shop, if she wanted a *journeyman*.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS thankful to the Public and his Friends in particular, for the favors which have by them been conferred on him, and takes this method of informing them that he has commenced a new line of business—Having erected a commodious STABLE, which will conveniently accommodate about twelve Horses, he proposes to take that number at Livery at Four Shillings per Horse the twenty four hours, or Six-teen Dollars and a half per month.

He has several good BEDS for the accommodation of his Friends, who may board with him on much more reasonable terms than is customary in this town: They shall be furnished with Diet and Lodgings at Six Shillings per day.

GEORGE WATSON.

Richmond, March 30, 1798.

HENRY CLAUSE,

At the Store formerly occupied by Thomas Creighton, and next door to Mr. Alexander, above the bridge,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Merchants of this place,

That he has for Sale,

Hollow-Glass Ware,

in [illegible] boxes containing

Half pint and pint TUMBLERS
Half pint, pint and quart DECANTERS
HAIR RIBBONS, No. 3 and 4
FOUNDE RIBBON
TURKEY GASU
A few pieces of fine OZNABURGS
HORSEMAN'S PISTOLS
LOOKING GLASSES, in mahogany frames of different sizes
BEADS
A handsome small assortment of NUREMBURG TOYS
A small Invoice of fancy RIBBONS,

And several other GERMAN GOODS which he wishes to dispose of by Wholesale, as may suit the purchaser, either for Cash, or Produce suiting the West India or Philadelphia market.

HE LIKEWISE HAS
CLOTH & HATTER'S BRUSHES of different numbers, & some new publications of SONGS for the Piano Forte of Mr. Willig's, Philadelphia.

Richmond, April 6, 1798.

VIRGINIA:

IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

17th March, 1798.

between
John Roberts, Plaintiff,
and
Joseph Jones and Robert Carter, Defendants.

THE defendant Robert Carter, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is Ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy.)
Test,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this PRINTING OFFICE

VIRGINIA:

In the high court of Chancery,

March 17th, 1798.

between
Mary Roberts, Plaintiff,
and
Joseph Jones and Robert Carter, Defendants.

THE defendant Robert Carter, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is Ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)
Test,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the merchants and traders in the City of Richmond, that being appointed by the Court of Hustings Commissioner of the Public Revenue, he is ready, on application, on or before the first day of May next, to issue Licences to Sell Goods of Foreign Growth or Manufacture, in conformity to a law passed at the last Session of Assembly.

JOHN BROOKE.

Richmond, 4to April 1798. (3t)

NOTICE.

I SHALL leave this State in the course of two weeks.—All persons indebted to me by bond or open account are most earnestly called on to discharge the same immediately——Those having any claims against me are notified that I am ready to discharge them on application.

I will SELL, if applied for immediately, on

Household Furniture,

Consisting of BEDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, GLASSES a MAHOGANY DESK, an EIGHT DAY CLOCK and a considerable quantity of KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

My FARMING UTENSILS, HORSES, CART, &c.

SAMUEL WHITE.

Richmond, April 9th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

AN EXCELLENT STANDING TOP

Riding Chair,

For which the owner would be willing to receive Corn in part payment.—Enquire of the Printer.

Richmond, April 6, 1798.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of Chesterfield, will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 20th day of April next, on the premises, a TRACT OF

LAND,

containing about FIFTY ACRES, on Nattery branch, adjoining the lands of Eleazer Clay and John Bowman, whereon Mathew Turner now resides.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchaser by giving bond with approved security.

DAVID PATTESON.
EDWARD MOSELEY.
JOHN HILL,
Commissioners.
March 20th, 1798. [3 w ow]

DON CARLOS,

A REMARKABLY WELL FORMED

Jack Ass,

In high order,

WILL STAND at my stable near Ground-Squirrel bridge, to be let to mares at Twelve Dollars (as more) which may be discharged with Seven Dollars if paid by the first day of September. Good and expeditious passages grass, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

DON CARLOS arrived from Old-Spain in the winter of 1793, will be 9 years old the present spring, and from his size and form appears to be calculated for getting the large Draught Mules.

JOHN CRENSHAW.

Hanover, 17th Mo

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the commons of this City, on Sunday the 18th February, a SORREL HORSE, About five feet high, 11 or 12 years old, fund before, rubbed by the gear in working in a waggon; had a collar and a small piece of chain about his neck, and from the bad treatment he received he was but in New Kent, where 'tis probable he has made for. If any one will deliver the said horse to the subscriber on Shockoe Hill, they shall receive the above reward.

T. SHAYRES.

Richmond, March 5, 1798.

Lands for sale.

600 ACRES,

More or Less,

ON the waters of Beaverdam in Goochland, (well improved) almost for Cash, Credit or Good Bonds drawing interest. Sales made either for Credit or Cash, a mortgage will be required on the land, to secure the payment.

Further apply to the subscriber near Richmond

STEPHEN SOUTHALL.

March [illegible] (eow)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber about ten days past, a mulatto man named

JOHN,

He is well made, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 30 years of age, and blind of one eye, I believe the left, but of this I am not positive. He is a tolerable [illegible] of clothing, a description of which is unnecessary, as he will no doubt frequently change his dress. The above reward will be paid for securing the said slave to me in Manchester, or securing him in jail and giving information thereof, so that I get him again.

GERALD FREELAND.

Manchester, Jan. 4, 1798. tf

JUST COME TO HAND,

And for Sale at S. PLEASANTS' Printing Office,

A VIEW

of the CONDUCT of the EXECUTIVE IN THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE United States,

CONNECTED WITH THE MISSION TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC during the years 1794, 5, and 6.

By JAMES MONROE,

late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic—Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

To be sold,

FOR READY MONEY,

ON Friday, the 20th day of April next, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to us by Francis Lockett, Senior, of Chesterfield county, to secure the payment of a certain debt therein mentioned, due to Robert Craig of Manchester,

A TRACT OF

LAND,

Containing eight hundred acres, being the upper part of the tract on which the said Lockett now resides.—The land is mostly in wood, and of a superior quality, well calculated for the culture of tobacco or small grain.——Also,

NINE NEGROES,

consisting of men, women and children, amongst which are some very valuable House Carpenters.

WILLIAM BALL, } Trustees
JOHN HENDRICK, }

Manchester, 23d March, 1798.

Commission Business.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON

OFFERS his services to the public in the Commission line, both in purchasing and selling for those who may please to employ him. He will also be ready to negociate any other business with which he may be favored.

The public are likewise informed, that he is prepared to furnish PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT, for Man and Horse

Richmond Falling Gardens, }
March 26th, 1798. } 3w

BOOKER'S
Patent Threshing Machine.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber has prepared the principal portable parts for a considerable number of his Threshing Machines, and those gentlemen that make early application need not fear disappointment.

The improvements in the mode, are so considerable, that the 18 feet Drum Machine he has now, can threshen twenty two bushels of wheat in an hour. He considers the substituting a Saw-File hand for the cards, to be of great advantage, as one of the former will last as long as ten of the latter, while the saw of steel will be ready to put in. For ready communication, and for other conveniences, he will have them in the City of Richmond by the first of January next, to which place he desires all Orders to be addressed to him or Mr. Robert Pollard. His Prices are as follow:

For building a three feet Drum Machine complete, including Drum, Wheels, Whirls, Nuts, Irons, Bands & License,	} 80 Dollars.
A four feet Drum Machine,	90
A five feet Ditto	100

The Plank, Scantling, Nails, and Board for the Workmen, to be found by the Employer, who is also to pay the Expence of carrying the said Machinery from Richmond to the place where it is to be erected; the weight whereof will be from 2400 to 4000 lbs. according to size. Half the charge of Boarding is expected on engaging, the ballance when the work is finished.

The portable Machinery being the parts most necessary to be executed with care and exactness, the Subscriber will prepare a considerable number more than he may probably use himself, and will be ready to furnish such persons as may choose to build Machines themselves, or employ other workmen, at the following rates.

For the Drum-wheels, Whirls, and all the Nuts & Irons for a three feet Drum Machine,	} Dols 9
Four feet Ditto	10
Five feet Ditto	11
Irons for a three feet Ditto	12
Four feet Ditto	15
Five feet Ditto	18
Raw Hide Bands 3/4 inch per lb.	
Leather prices are, For a three feet Drum Machine,	} 14
Four feet Ditto	18
Five feet Ditto	21

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, Dec. 25, 1797. 4m

Samuel Myers,

(Next door but one to the Eagle Tavern)

Has received a fresh supply of superior quality

PORT WINE in pipes and quarter casks,

Prime quality SUGAR, COFFEE and MOLASSES

3rd and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM in hogsheads,

And FRENCH BRANDY in pipes;

Which he will sell at moderate prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, August 10th, 1797.

Gamble & Temple,

HAVE received by the Juno, Planter, Alknomak and Eliza, from Liverpool, and Helen, from London,

A General Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on equitable terms for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

BROWN SUGAR,	A quantity of excellent back country WHISKEY,
LOAF do.	BUTTER by the firkin,
COFFEE,	150 lbs. best Herrings,
PORTER in barrels containing three dozen,	2000 lbs. SEINE TWINE.
ANTIGUA RUM,	
FRENCH BRANDY,	

October 30, 1797. (tf)

Doctor Perkins's
CELEBRATED
Metallic Points,

May be had at this Printing Office, with the Patent Right and Directions for using them.

THE FULL BRED UNRIVALLED Running Horse,

CHANTICLEER,

in the highest Health and Vigor;

WILL stand at my stable, this season; to commence the first of March, and end the 1st of August, to be let to Mares at THREE POUNDS the leap paid down, FIVE GUINEAS the season, discharged with FIVE POUNDS, if paid by the first day of October next, and NINE POUNDS, to ensure a Mare being with foal; to soon as the Mare shall be considered with foal, will be transferred, the entrance money demandable.

Unless the money is sent with the Mares, notes of hand will be expected.

CHANTICLEER,

Is 15 hands and a half high, 7 years old the 15th of June last—He was got by Wild Air, his dam by Pantaloon, his grandam by Traveller, great grandam by Mark Anthony, great great grandam by Aristotle, great great great grandam was Bonny Lass out of the imported Bonny Lass by old Jolly Roger. CHANTICLEER's form for beauty and running points is pronounced by the best judges to be superior to any horse they have ever seen bred in America, and they *dare* to say that he might rank among the finest of the old dominion.

His Performances which have been *few*, justly entitle him to the general opinion, that he is the best running horse in Virginia—on account of his Speed the time he has run in, the horses he has exhibited, and the heats he has beaten. He won the 50th of May last at New-Market the first day's purse of 100l four mile heats, although evidently lame, beating besides many other good horses, the famous Purse Bearer; the horses were then timed by several experienced gentlemen; the first heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 seconds, being the average time—Col Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes precisely—the longest time by Colonel Kennon, was 8 minutes 4 seconds. The course has been since measured by Mr. Cole, and by the chain it is 8 yards over distance in 4 miles.

CHANTICLEER,

Has never run less than [illegible] miles, and has beaten at different times and places, among others, besides having received forfeits, the noted running horses: Flying fish, Chance, the West Indian, the Lilly of the Valley, North Star, Quick Silver, Morning Star, the Lovely Lass, Mr Fletcher's Shark stallion, Slow and Easy, Dunganon by Medley, Gansahon, the Mountain Leader, Rainbow, and the above named Purse Bearer. Almost all these horses had not only won Matches but purses; several from two to four mile heats; some at New-Market, and other places; particularly Rainbow & Purse Bearer (since purchased by col. Hampton) who have obtained victories in other states, over the best horses; especially Purse Bearer, who in hand has beaten with great ease General Bradby's famous Mare Nancy Air & within a very few yards of giving a distance in four miles to Mr. Taylor's celebrated running Mare Calypso—and he never has been beaten on equal terms except by Chanticleer.

I have excellent pasturage and secure enclosures, and intend to sow one hundred bushels of oats, the greater part for the benefit of Mares left with the Horse—and the board of servants gratis—Grain provided to feed mares at a moderate price if required—and I personally engage the greatest care and attentions; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunswick, January 11th, 1798.

The Groom will expect half a dollar with each mare.

Red Clover Seed
FOR SALE, by
Ladd, Anthony & Co.

FOR SALE,
At Pleasants's Printing Office,
A new and excellent Treatise on
Agriculture.
PRICE 1/6
February 6.

NEW MARKET
Spring Races,

COMMENCE the last Wednesday in April next, and continue three days, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding.

First day a purse of 100l four mile heats, weight for age, entrance 20 dollars.

Second day a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, two mile heats, weight for age, entrance 10 dollars.

Horses the first and second day to be entered the evenings preceding the day they are to run.

Third day a SWEEP-STAKE for three year old colts, two mile heats, carrying 8 stone each, entrance 100 dollars, and paid into the hands of the Clerk of New-Market, on or before the day preceding the Races.

The subscription for the Sweepstake to be kept open until the last day of March and no longer.—Satisfactory evidence must be produced to the Clerk ascertaining the age of horses, as usual each day.

JOHN POMLEY, TREASURER

March 19, 1798.

The purses as usual will be made up at the gate. 6w

I am still desirous to Sell,
1050 Acres of
LAND,

IN this county, on Deep Run, 12 miles from Richmond, & 5 from the entrance to the Canal; it is level, excellently timbered, and most probably contains a Body of Coal—No part of it is yet open, but the soil appears suitable for the culture of Grain. The timber on it if carried to market would be worth more than I ask for the land. If it is not disposed of by the 1st of May next, the whole tract will be sold at Public Auction, or it may be divided into lots to suit purchasers—Half the payment will be required down, the other half in two annual payments, bearing interest with a deed of trust on the premises to secure the same.

Peter Youngbusband.

Henrico, January 8, 3. (tdf)

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery, March 1, 1798.

BETWEEN

James Swan and Henry Banks, Plaintiff,

Richard Smyth, and Robert Allison, Defendants

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy.)

Teste,

ROBERT TINSLEY, c.c.c.

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

THIRTY of which is cleared, lying on the Brook, about nine miles from Richmond. This land has never been pillaged of timber, and on it is a small dwelling house. Any person wishing to purchase will be shewn the land by applying to Mr. Harwood Ford, who lives adjoining the same, and the terms made known by applying to the subscriber in Richmond.

3w DAVID HOLLOWAY

☞ *The Charles Carter!*

Thomas Gilliat,

Has the pleasure of informing his friends of the arrival of the above ship from London, in which he has a very extensive assortment

Fall and Fashionable

GOODS,

In addition to which he has already received by former vessels.

Richmond, [illegible] 15, 1797 (tf.)

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this PRINTING OFFICE

JIM CRACK.

LATE the property of Peter G. Randolph, Esq. will cover Mares the ensuing season at my house near the centre of Amelia county, at six Dollars the leap, Fifteen Dollars the Season, with One Shilling and Six Pence to the Groom; the money for the leap to be paid at the time; the money for the season may be discharged by the payment of Twelve Dollars, at any time before the first of October.—Gentlemen who may choose to send servants with their mares, shall have them accommodated on very moderate terms. My Pasturage is good and well secured, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

JIM CRACK was got by Mr. Hart's imported Medley (the best blood in England) his Dam by Ariel, brother to Old Partner, his Grandam by Whittington, his great Grandam by Dabster, out of Col. Anthony Thornton's celebrated Roan Mare, considered as the best mare of her day in Virginia.

The performances of Jim Crack on the turf have been equal to most horses that have been raised in Virginia—having been matched against three horses of the first reputation for racing, to wit, Mr. Prosser's Wild Air, two mile heats, Mr. Taylor's Bell-Air three four mile heats, and Mr. Taylor's Mountebank, one four mile heat, all of which he beat without losing a single heat.——He is a horse of great vigour, and his Colts are greatly admired, for their size as well as their beauty.

THOMAS PERKINSON.

15th Jan. 1798. (tdfs)

The Partnership of
WILLIAM HAYDEN & Co
is this day dissolved.

WILL be dissolved on the 1st of April next.—All persons having demands against said concern will please apply to

WILLIAM HAYDEN;

Who, intending to leave this State in a short time, earnestly requests those who are indebted to WILLIAM HAYDEN & CO. or to the late concern of NASH & CO. to make immediate payment.

Richmond, 20th March, 1798. 6w

FOR LONDON,
THE SHIP
MARTIN,
Nathaniel Colley, Master;

WILL be at City Point well and ready to take in a cargo in fifteen days, has one half her cargo engaged, and will positively sail in all the month of April. For freight or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to Mr THOMAS WILLOCK, Norfolk; Mr. JAMES BROWN, Richmond; Mr. ROBERT MOORE, Petersburg; or to the Master on board.

27th February, 1798. tf

N. B. Gentlemen disposed to consign their tobacco to Lamb and Younger of London, may receive advances in sterling or current money on application to JAMES BROWN, of Richmond.

SMALL-POX.

THE HOSPITAL erected by Doctors MORRISON and WARDLAW, on the DEAN RIDGE, about 10 miles above Rock Fish Gap, will be opened on the 20th of APRIL, for the reception of Patients—at which time those will please to attend who wish to be Inoculated in the Spring.—There are rooms sufficient for the accommodation of two hundred persons and are made much more comfortable than they were last fall when we Inoculated a considerable number and lost none. Every attention will be paid to render the business equally successful on the present occasion—The situation is very agreeable, and as it is high and cool, patients will be admitted till the last of May—Necessary provisions will be furnished there at a moderate price, who cannot conveniently supply themselves.

The price of Inoculation is a Guinea for whites, & Fifteen Shillings for blacks.

WARREN, Feb. 7, 1798.

N. B. There need be no fear of any delay occasioned by the want of fresh or good infection. (1m m)

☞ Subscribers to the Book entitled, The IMMORTAL MENTOR, or MAN'S UNBRIDLING GUIDE to a HEALTHY, WEALTHY and HAPPY LIFE, by CORNARO, Doctor FRANKLIN, and Doctor SCOTT, are informed that it is now ready for delivery at Samuel Pleasants' Printing Office, Richmond.

March 26.